Samuel Clyke

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CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY.

No. VII.

ON THE FIXED STARS.

The fixed stars are so called, because they always appear in the heavens at the same distance from each other, and do not, like the planets, change their places. Astronomers have arranged them into eighty constellations, or systems of stars, called by the names of different animals; as the Bear, the Swan, &c. The stars in each constellation are frequently denoted by a letter in the Greek alphabet, the most conspicuous being marked A, the next B, and so on. The stars appear of different sizes, and are usually classed into six or seven magnitudes; some of them have a periodical increase and decrease. In 1596, Fabricius observed a remarkable star in the neck of the Whale, which has since been found to increase and decrease: its period is 334 days; but it does not always return with the same lustre. Other stars have been found to appear and shine with great splendor for certain periods, and then disappear. In 1572, a star equal in brightness to the planet Venus appeared in Cassiopeia; afterwards it gradually lost its lustre, and in three months became invisible. It is certain that the distance of the stars is immense: so little proportion does the diameter of the earth's orbit, which is 190,000,000 of miles, bear to this distance, that from whatever part of that orbit, they are seen, they always appear in the same situation. A cannon ball moving with a uniform velocity, would not reach the nearest of the stars in 600,000 years. It is evident that the stars shine (like the sun) by their own light, or otherwise their distance would render them invisible to the naked eye; for it is only by a telescope that we can see the satellites of Jupiter, whose distance bears no proportion to that of the stars, but who derive their light from the sun. It is highly probable, therefore, that they are suns which give light to systems of planets which revolve round them; nor is it any objection to this conjecture that we see not these planets; for if they bear the same proportion to their respective suns, as the planets in our system do to our sun, their vast distance must render them invisible. There is reason to believe, that, like the sun, the stars have a rotary motion. The number of these luminaries is as surprising as their distance; and though with the naked eye we can never discover more than 3186, yet the telescope proves them to be innumerable. In some parts of the heavens we perceive white clouds, which, on examination, prove to be clusters of stars; those are called Nebulæ. The most remarkable of these is the Galaxy, or Milky Way.

What an idea does this give us of the works of the great Creator! when, instead of one world and one sun, we find thousands and thousands of suns arranged around us at immense distances, attended by innumerable worlds, and these all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, observing, without the slightest variation, the path marked out by Him who ruleth among the armies of heaven; and these worlds perhaps, peopled by myriads of intelligent beings! When we take a view of the universe, how little does the earth itself appear!

——"A spot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compar'd,
And all its number'd stars, that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible; for such
Their distance argues!"—Milton.

What then is man, who, to use the words of Dr. Paley, "is confined to one of these heavenly bodies, yet bearing a less proportion to it than the smallest microscopic insect does to the plant it lives upon." (Nat. Theology, p. 411.) Yet man, so mean, comparatively so insignificant, has dared to disturb the harmony that prevails through the vast universe, and to lift up his feeble arm against the great Ruler of all. How astonishing is the folly and madness of sin! yet not more astonishing than the grace and love of Jehovah. He who made the sun and moon,

"And sow'd with stars the heavens thick as a field,"

bowed his heavens and came down! "was born of woman! lived and died!" Died, that he might make peace between weak guilty man, and the Lord God omnipotent! He arose again for our justification, and ascended on high. And now he sends forth his heralds to proclaim peace, and, as the Ambassadors of God, to beseech and intreat these rebels that they receive not the grace of God in vain. Yea, more, he sends forth his Spirit into the world to give effect to their labors, and, to this end, to take up his dwelling in the hearts of men

Sovereign of nature, all is thine;
The air, the earth, the sea;
By thee the orbs celestial shine,
And cherubs live by thee.

Rich in thine own essential store,
Thou call'st forth worlds at will;
Ten thousand, and ten thousand more
Would hear thy summons still.

What treasure wilt thou then confess,
And thine own portion call?
What by peculiar right possess,
Imperial Lord of all?

Thine Israel thou wilt stoop to claim,
Wilt mark them out for thine;
Ten thousand praises to thy name
For goodness so Divine!

Doddridge.

A RELIGIOUS DUTY.

The press is an engine whose moral powers have hardly begun to be known. It has been employed with effect in the political world. But now let all its energies combine to build up the cause of Christ. Let it now spread into every house the weekly intelligence of the rising glories of the kingdom of light, and rapid declension of the empire of darkness.—Instead of wars, and crimes, and tales of horror, let it circulate the deeds of Christian benevolence—let it tell of sinners converted to holiness, of souls saved from hell, of men made happier by being made better, of glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men. And let every Christian parent open his house to the weekly visits of the religious paper, that all its salutary impressions may be regularly repeated and wrought into the soul. And before any Christian objects to taking a religious publication on account of the expense, let him ask himself solemnly, Do I really love the cause of religion, and love to have the kingdom of Christ prosper, and love to hear of the success of the Gospel? And if he finds that his heart does really delight in such things, then let him inquire whether he does not every year lay out at least two or three dollars, for things that are not half so valuable to his soul, as a religious paper. And then let him form an estimate if he can of the blessings which such a publication will bring to his family. And then let him act as if he fully believed that the earth was soon to be burned up. I have no doubt it is a religious duty for every Christian family to receive stated information on these subjects, and that this congregation ought to receive ten such publications where it now receives one. And it is my sincere desire that the year should commence with a great increase of the religious intelligence that is circulated among us.

[*Thanksgiving Sermon.*

ENCOURAGING ANECDOTE.

A young methodist preacher was called upon lately, to pray for several penitents who were bowed before God in earnest entreaty for pardon and salvation, before a large congregation, deeply affected by the divine presence. Owing to the weakness of his voice, which could not well be heard without much exertion, he referred the duty to another. After rising from prayer, the preacher was accosted by a decent looking young man, who inquired of him the reason why he had not prayed when called on. The preacher answered his inquiry, and passed on to a seat near the pulpit. The young man followed him, and said he hoped he would not take offence at his question.—"You reproved me," continued he, "some time ago, and to-night I took the liberty to reprove you." I have no recollection of it, replied the preacher. "About two years ago," said the young man, "I was driving the mail stage, in which you were a passenger. At that time I was very wicked, and among my other sins, I was very profane. You reproved me for swearing, and admonished me to quit it. What you said to me I felt forcibly; and I was awakened to see my danger, and seek the salvation of my soul; which, blessed be God, I trust I have obtained. And now I tell you the circumstance, that you may be encouraged to go on reproving sinners, which I hope you will do." Here he fell on the preacher's neck, and with tears of joy, praised the grace and mercy of God, which had saved and blessed his soul; while the preacher in his turn felt with new force the importance of being "instant in season and out of season."

Christian Advocate.

MONEY.

Money like manure does no good 'till 'tis spread; there is no real use of riches except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Colonization of the Coast of Guinea presents to the white population of the United States, a glimpse of hope, amidst almost utter darkness.—The increase of the blacks has long been viewed with terror. The consequences of their increase must terminate in the destruction of the whites, who have for many years expressed their fervent wishes to get rid of them. The only difficulty was how to dispose of them! That question is now answered. They may be dismissed in a manner honorable to their masters, & beneficial to themselves. The new settlement in Guinea offers a ready asylum, and the expense of transporting will in the first instance be trifling, and in a short time nothing The last assertion requires explanation preparatory to which, allow me to give a brief view of the Colony lately begun at Mesurado.

It is now from 4 to 5 years old—a few ships annually visit there—perhaps 12. It must of course, have experienced all the usual inconveniences of early settlements, arising from mismanagement, sickness, war, and similar distresses, not likely to occur again at a more advanced period. Yet still, already, plenty, comfort and neatness, are found in the houses and at the tables of the settlers. Every family, and almost every grown person in the Colony, has the means of employing from one to four native laborers at from 4 to 6 dollars per month. Several have, on public emergencies, made advances of from three to six hundred dollars.

Carpenters, masons, smiths, although poor workmen, get two dollars a day. Common laborers from 75 cents to 1 doll. 25 cts., and even these prices cannot procure a sufficiency.

A fort has been erected, superior to any force that can be brought against it.

Two schooners, of 10 tons each, have been built for the coasting trade. Two churches and five schools are built.—The proficiency of the scholars attending the latter, is said strongly to mark the difference between the studies of a free person contrasted with those of a slave.

The religious character of these poor people is flattering, but not surprising. Distant from friends, and surrounded by savages, it is not strange if there eyes are directed to Him who alone can befriend them. Feelings like these heighten their devotion to that degree, that the Director of the Colony, declares that he has seen, at their meetings, the profanest foreigner that ever entered the Colony, trembling with awe and conviction. The natives evince the good effects of this. They bring their children to be educated by the Colonists. Sixty are already in their schools. They deliver up malefactors, and seem to express a confidence in our people unequalled, except, perhaps, under Penn's government.

Ivory and camwood, perhaps some rice and coffee, form at present the greater part of their exports. Yet the country could, if cultivated, furnish all the articles afforded by tropical climates. The land in the interior is excellent. The present number of Colonists is 4 or 500—and their last half year's exports amounted to nearly 50,800 dolls.

If agreeably to the above statement, four or five hundred persons employ one hundred laborers, at from 4 to 6 dollars per month, may we not reasonably infer that, if the Colonists were 10 000 in number, they would be well able to pay the passage of 2000 negroes! They would find this much cheaper than to employ native laborers, whose wages are from 48 to 72 dollars per annum. The passage of a negro from America may be defrayed for 25 dollars, a sum which might be paid by the Colonists, and reimbursed by 6 or 8 months service of the person paid for. Wealth, we know by experience, increases in a proportion greatly beyond that of population. The number of the people of these States is probably four times that of those who saw the Revolution. But ten times the estimate in wealth would be greatly below the fact. Presuming upon this axiom in political œconomy, I am certain that my confidence in the future ability of the Colonists to pay the expenses of transportation, is not extravagant. The price of labor in the Colony, equal to that in our own new settlements, justifies the certainty of the demand for laborers.

The object before us at present is, to increase the Colony to the amount above stated. After it reaches that number (10,000,) it may be left to its own means. Its future increase would be rapid. The free negroes, when assured of safety and respectability would embark in numbers. These people, a nuisance in the free as well as in the slave states, would become a benefit in the country of their ancestors. Every fresh emigrant would leave behind connections, who would as eagerly follow their relations to Guinea, as the Irish emigrant follows his to this country, The difficulty of emigrating is no greater, and the means above suggested would render their removal rapid as well as easy Irish emigrants never came in such numbers as when they were permitted to indent themselves for the passage. To this I may add, that there are many who will send their negroes to Guinea, when assured of the Colony's being so well settled as to be out of danger from a foreign foe—such men view their removal as an event desirable to both master and slave, but cannot reconcile it to their feelings to banish those who have been born in their own house, to a country where they dread the possibility of their perishing by the savage natives.

For the present accomplishment of this object, the funds of the Society are totally inadequate. The negroes who offer to depart exceed the means of paying their freight. Ought not this to be looked to by the States, or by the Federal Government? Is it not a duty incumbent upon them, to send to the land of their forefathers, those who are willing to go? And when we add to this, the absolute necessity of our taking some measures to that effect, is it not amazing that nothing has yet been done!

The Navy costs Government about 3,000,000 dolls per annum; the Army about 2,000,000 dolls.; the pay of the Revolutionary veterans, 1,500 000 dolls But greatly as our Navy has done honor to our country; valuable as our army may be, as conducive to our safety; and just as it was to discharge the debt contracted by our ancestors, neither of these considerations, nor all together, have as powerful claims upon us as the establishment of the negro Colony. And when we consider that 250 000 dolls, only once laid out, would place 10 000 souls in the Colony, we must be astonished that the attention of Congress has never been drawn to a business of such truly vital importance—a business, on the transaction of which, and that instantly, depends the liberty of all these States, and the very existenee of a part of them; that part where the increase of the negroes is filling their masters with apprehensions, and where that very increase tends to render the slaves less valuable.

Virginia would long since have found her negroes a burthen, had it not been for her continual exports This disgraceful source of wealth seems likely to be stopped. The southern States are enacting laws against importation, and however badly such laws may be at first observed, they will assume strength in time. The Virginians will then find that property so contemptible, nay, expensive, that they will cheerfully join in dismissing their slaves, especially when the free labor of white men is offered them on terms much lower than those on which the slave is maintained. Nor is this period so far distant. Fifty years, though much in human life, is little in that of a nation. Thirty years will fill up the country between this and the Pacific. Twenty more will render the population so dense, and the value of land so high, that the whole of the increasing numbers overflowing from the States north of the Ohio, added to those vast emigrations from the Eastern States which are now settling that country, must, as a means of existence, condescend to serve for wages. The purchase of land will be nearly as much out of the question as in Britain.—Their labor as hirelings will supplant that of the negroes, provided you make room for them by dismissing people, who have, in the Southern States, made labour odious, by blending its name with that of slavery These once dismissed, you may expect such emigrants as will be content to work for wages, as in the Northern States—but not till then. And this cannot be too early set about, the increase of the negroes being so rapid that instant decision is required. Now or never is the word. Bequeath safety, peace and innocence, to your offspring, or the dreadful legacy of a servile war, with certain despotism at the end of it, supposing your children to be victorious—an event by no means probable, considering the alarming disparity of numbers between the masters and the slaves. As for your auxiliaries from the north, they would droop and perish without a wound under a southern sky.

I asserted that a Colony of 10,000 would be equal to paying the passage of 2,000 negroes. I am convinced that I am much too low in my estimation. The data above laid down justify the deduction. But I need only appeal to experience. Where is the new settlement on this Continent where the labor of a grown person, male or female, will not command from 30 to 50 dollars per annum! And I have stated the negro's passage at only 25 dollars. Fully satisfied with the justness of my statement, I desire my reader to attend to inferences which follow it with mathematical certainty.

If 10 000 Colonists can pay the passage of 2000 per annum, those 10 000 will in five years become 20 000.—And here observe that I say nothing of natural increase, which by our own experience, we know will add largely in the same time. The 20 000 would as certainly pay the annual passage of 4000 per annum, thus doubling their own numbers in five years. Hence, supposing a Colony of 10 000 established in 5 years they will amount to 20 000—which would pay the passage of 4 000 per annum; and in 5 years would amount to 80 000, who would pay the passage of 8000, and in 5 years would amount to 70,000, who would pay the passage of 16 000; and in 5 years would amount to 160,000, who would pay the annual passage of 32,000; and in five years would amount to 320,000, who would then be able to clear your whole country of negroes, as fast as you chose to send them.—Thus in 25 years you would see yourselves certain of being free from these people, and of having at the same time conferred upon Africa, a blessing, sufficient to avert from the heads of our descendants a vengeance, of which a man* by no means remarkable for superstition, avowed his expectation, as grounded upon the indisputable attributes of the Almighty.

The time when the African Colony will be able to receive our largest emigrations remarkably coincides with that at which the filling up of the west, will compel the north and north western States, to pour in their swarms, to fill up the void occasioned by the departure of the negroes; and this they would amply perform. The overflowing of from 4 to 5 millions, for less than that number will not line the north-west side twenty-five years hence, would largely replace the annual draft of negroes. Add still to this the annual increase of New-England, and the back counties of New-York and Pennsylvania.

In Europe, calculations of this kind were formerly laughed at. Experience was considered as perfectly deciding the question. Voltaire ridiculed the calculations presented by divines, as to the time in which the world might be peopled by natural increase. We see, said he, that the increase of mankind is slow indeed, and against fact, calculation is vain. A late experience in our own country has convinced us, that the experience quoted by Voltaire is fallacious, but that the calculations despised by him are irrefragable. Yet his mistake was excusable in that part of the globe, since even in America, 'tis not so long since our wisest politicians talked about our boundless extent of country, which would take centuries to fill up. The

* Mr. Jefferson.

last forty years has, however, decided the question. We know with certainty that in 25 years as many millions of native Americans will appear upon our census. And that number will fill up the void between this and the Pacific. Emigration will then stop, and the distressed multitudes must become hirelings to those who can pay for their labor. I repeat this argument for I wish it to be noticed.

Thirty years ago Ohio had 5000 inhabitants. It estimates now about 700,000. Ten years hence will see a million. Indiana and Illinois are increasing in a like ratio. And yet those States labour under the reputation of sickness, and that justly. Ohio has been settled at an extraordinary expense of human life. The sickness experienced at Mesurado has been trifling, compared with the distress endured by our ancestors at Jamestown and Plymouth. The same causes acting in our country will operate in Guinea. Let the Colony once be so well established as to ensure safety from the natives, and the negroes, if permitted will throng thither, and their passage will gladly be paid for by the increasing wealth of the Colonists.

There are persons who believe that the destruction of the whites may be prevented by the union of the two colours. As well may you expect fire and water to coalesce. On one side, to be sure, there would be no objection; but on the other, horror and indignation would be poured on the man who dared to hint at such a proposal. Where negroes are few, and especially where the name of negro has not been synonimous with that of slave, such union may not appear very strange.—But where the number of the slaves confers a dignity upon white blood, its owners will never part with it. The inhabitants of St. Domingo refused equal rights to the mulattoes, although their own existence depended upon the concession.

There is then no hope left, except in the prospect of colonizing, and this, as our only dependance ought to be cherished accordingly. Congress aided the first attempts. These were expensive, as might reasonably be expected, such being the case in all public undertakings. But now the waste of money might easily be avoided—What sums the Congress issue may be granted conditionally, payable upon embarkation of the emigrants at 25 dollars a head. Contracts upon these terms would be readily taken, and the nation would not part with money, without a certain equivalent. The separate States ought likewise to come forward on this occasion, especially those most interested. There exists in these last, a jealousy upon this subject. They are uneasy when they see it touched by any but themselves. To prevent this, let them act with the spirit which their dangerous situation ought to inspire. The whole 250,000 dolls. might easily be raised among them—The Colony might be settled by their free negroes, the existence of whom is the bane of their slaves, and who have the great additional advantage, that, lying to the south, their negroes are congenial to the climate of the new Colony, a proof of which appears in the uninterrupted health of those who have been sent from Norfolk.—But should the Southern States hesitate on this subject, their brethren ought not therefore to slacken their exertions. And should Congress strangely neglect this important subject, & should not a single State Legislature deem it worthy their attention, let not therefore the friends of this cause yield to despair; the feeblest beginnings have frequently been blessed with a prosperous termination, while mighty, but hasty, attempts have failed. The French Colony at Cayenne was begun, as that nation expresses it, on a grand scale; 12,000 settlers embarked—and almost the whole perished.—A few people form the best germ for a Colony. Double or treble their numbers every year, and you will see them thrive. Pour in a larger population, than can be provided for, and the whole must perish. In this, nature points out our course: the shoot from an acorn rises at first slowly, but as it acquires strength it gains beyond conception at every annual ring, till the insignificant fruit of one short season sees numerous generations enjoy its ample shade. Should Congress and the States take up this business, I would not wish to see more than 500 emigrants leave our coast the first year—the second might admit double that number.—the Colonists could best inform you of their capacity to receive the new comers.—But certainly the whole 10,000 might be settled in 5 years, which, added to the 25 years stated in the foregoing argument, would bring us to 1856, a period at which we have every reason to believe, that the black Colony will take all we can send, and that white Colonists will be sufficiently numerous to replace those who depart.

Let then the joint Societies for Colonization apply to Congress. Let those in each State apply to the respective Legislatures. Mean time, let new societies be formed, let each society endeavour to enlarge its sphere of action—and let every individual join himself to a society. The smallest additional effect is something.—There is no society as yet in Lexington. Let one be proposed, and let us not, because the number of our negroes is at present small, imagine ourselves out of danger. Even if this were the case, the vicinity of neighbours who are not as happily situated, claims our sympathy; and the flames of the adjacent building may reasonably alarm us for our own safety.

LAFAYETTE AND THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—In a letter to G. W. P. Custis, Esq. of Washington city, dated La Grange, 7th October, 1826, Lafayette thus cordially commends the object and management of the American Colonization Society:

"I thank you for the pleasant information you give me respecting our Liberia Settlement. It is founded on the most philanthropic and disinterested principles, nobly conducted, and congenial. I know it is, to the feelings of the universality of the people throughout the United States. The greatest difficulty is to find sufficient means of transportation over the Atlantic. It is also very desirable that the Africans might be instructed with the means to become useful to themselves and to the community by the time they arrive there. What have you done with your plan of one day redeeming self-labor in the week, of which you spoke to me before we parted! Present my affectionate regards to our good friend Mr. Gurley. I will be happy to hear from him. He ought to accompany you."

From the Baptist Recorder.

THE GOSPEL AND ITS MINISTRY.

The word gospel, literally signifies a joyful message, good news of great joy. Such was the message of John, of Christ, and the Apostles. They preached, saying "repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." The coming of Messiah confirmed the testimony of John; Christ's miracles confirmed his mission from the Father, and the miracles performed by the Apostles, were so many infallible signs that they were indeed the Ambassadors of Jesus Christ. The prime object of their preaching, was the salvation of sinners. Hence we perceive in their discourses, no finely polished language designed to please the literary taste of their auditors, none of the embellishments of the rhetorical art, none of the modern divisions of a pulpit oration; Jesus Christ and him crucified, was the exordium, the subject, the argumentation, and the conclusion of their sermons. With what beautiful simplicity of manner and expression, with what godly sincerity, humility, zeal, truth, love, and affection, did they preach repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. Being commanded by the Saviour to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, they went from city to city, from country to country, teaching the people that Christ died for our sins and rose again for our justification.

Happy for the world would it be, were the ministers of the present day but possessed of the spirit and zeal of the Apostles. In the time we generally employ to get up a missionary society, they would, without such aids, go from Jerusalem to Damascus proclaiming the glad tidings of great joy to all people, the Lord working with them and turning multitudes of sinners to the paths of righteousness and peace. Verily, there is too little faith, zeal and love, not enough of gospel enterprize and self denial, in the present generation of ministers. Where shall we find the minister who imitates the example of Paul, going from house to house, and with many tears, warning and exhorting sinners to flee from the wrath to come? Where can the minister be found, who, like John, will reprove a Herod to his face, point out to him his crimes, and counsel him to obey the precepts of the most high? Alas, for us, we seek honour one from another; we delight in the friendship and applause of the world; we preach smooth things lest we should give offence; and thus we pass away whole years without being instrumental in the conversion of a single sinner. Who, amongst the ministers of the present age, like the Apostles, have their hearts wholly set upon their work, pray without ceasing for themselves and the world, and labour night and day in the vineyard of the Lord? Alas, instead of this, how often is it the case that the minister ascends the pulpit with a prayerless, hard and frozen heart; delivers his empty discourse in such a manner as scarcely to excite the attention of his congregation, and then he is as deeply merged in the business, the politics and the news of the world, as others. Like people like priests. Lord's day again returns, the congregation meet, clad in their best apparel; no deep sorrow for sin is perceiveable in their countenance, no voice is raised in worship to God, till the preacher parcels out the lines, and then the praises of God are sung on a 'thoughtless tongue.'

If we would have the people weep, we must weep ourselves; if we would excite them to love, zeal and self denial, we must set the example; actions speak louder than words; let us convince them that we are in earnest, that our heart's desire and prayer to God for them is, that they may be saved. Let us approve ourselves to the conscience of every man, preach the gospel in sincerity, seek that honour which cometh from God; we may then hope for the outpouring of his spirit, and the salvation of sinners. Reformation among the ministers, is much needed; the Apostles were full of faith and the Holy Ghost, but what are we? look within; pride, covetousness and unbelief, enemies to God, destroyers of the soul, how they lurk within our breasts! They must be cast out, they must be overcome, else we shall constantly incur the displeasure of our God, and he may at last say unto us, who hath required this at your hands? Nay it is even possible for a minister to be damned; for those who have preached the gospel to others, to be lost themselves; and it is to be feared that thousands who have taught others the way of salvation, are now in hell, forever exiled from the presence of God.

These remarks are not intended for any man or set of men as distinguished from others, but to all of every denomination into whose hands they may fall. In this manner we talk to ourselves in our private meditation; thus we preach to ourselves, but our thoughts are gone abroad on the land. May the Lord teach all who preach to others, to be faithful with themselves. KERUX.

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AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

We invite the serious attention of all our readers to an able essay on the subject of Colonization, on the 2d and 3d pages of this paper. It is written by the same hand that furnished a series of essays on the subject of Slavery, which appeared in our paper about two years ago—to which our Correspondent, "Sub Umbra," adverted, in the Luminary of the 31st ult. It is our intention to re-publish those essays in our columns in the course of the winter or spring. Our list of Subscribers having been considerably changed and very much enlarged since they appeared, they will be new to a great majority of them; and from the bearing this subject must have upon the safety, happiness, and prosperity of our country, we feel assured these essays will not appear stale and uninteresting to those who have already perused them.

In our next paper we intend to publish a speech of Mr. HENRY CLAY, delivered at the late anniversary meeting of the American Colonization Society in the City of Washington.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society took place on Saturday evening, the 20th ult. in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The Hon. RICHARD RUSH, one of the Vice Presidents, in the Chair.

Several gentlemen were present, as Delegates from Auxiliary Societies. Resolutions were adopted, presenting thanks to the Board of Managers and others, in the usual style of compliment. The Report of the Board is a long and interesting document and represents the objects of the Society to be gaining friends in different parts of the Country—and the Colony at Liberia, to be in a state of encouraging prosperity. Addresses were pronounced by SAMUEL L. KNAPP, Esq. of Boston, by the Hon. HENRY CLAY, Secretary of State, and by the Hon. Mr. WEEMS, of Maryland, and a few remarks were made by the Hon, C. F. MERCER, of Loudon, Virginia. The address of Mr. Knapp, considering that it was an almost extempore effort, was a superior production, highly creditable to himself, and particularly gratifying to an attentive audience. The address of Mr. Clay was finely conceived, and eloquently pronounced, and fully sustained his high reputation as a philanthropic statesman and accomplished orator.

On motion by the Hon. Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and cause to be translated into the several languages of most use, in Europe and America, a memorial to the sovereign authority of every maritime nation on both Continents, earnestly soliciting the denunciation of the Slave Trade as piracy.

The Committee appointed to prepare this Memorial, consists of the Hon. Mr Mercer, Gen. Walter Jones, and the Rev. Dr. Laurie.

The officers of the Society are the same as the last year, with the exception of Mr. Thomas Randall, who is one of the Board of Managers in place of the Rev. Dr. Wilmer, removed from the District; and the Rev. R. R. Gurley, who is Corresponding Secretary, in place of Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. deceased. *Columbian Star.*

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Such horrid occurrences as the one related below, we would gladly conceal from the public view, if we did not believe that crime is emboldened by secrecy, and that facts like these are calculated to arouse the generous feelings of the People to endeavours for their suppression. The only way to abolish the slave trade is, by invading its sources with settlements on the coast of Africa. It is, therefore, with reason, apart from republican and Christian motives, that LIBERIA, enjoys the support of all philanthropists among us. *Balt. Gaz.*

"The Sierra Leone Gazette, of the 9th Sept. on the authority of a correspondent, mentions a most atrocious act of barbarity, on the part of a French slave Captain, named Gilbin. This fellow had carried off from the Gallinas, about six weeks before, 250 slaves, whom he intended to introduce surreptitiously into Guadaloupe. He succeeded in landing the whole, except sixty-five, when, having observed a French cutter coming towards the vessel, he threw those sixty-five miserable beings overboard, in order to avoid a discovery of the traffic he had been carrying on! The Governor of Guadaloupe, it is added, gave orders to seize the murderer, when the crime he had perpetrated was discovered by the dead bodies that were drifted ashore: but he had sailed before the order could be executed."

Colonization Society.—Within two months past, about 20 Associations (we believe more than this number) have been constituted to co-operate in the great purposes of our institution. Among these the *Colonization Society* of the *State of Pennsylvania* holds a distinguished place. Its first donation of six hundred dollars has been already received. The place of its location, (Philadelphia) the character of its members, and the zeal and success with which it has commenced its operation, afford promise of very important benefits to the cause in which we are engaged.

The citizens of the western part of Pennsylvania, of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, begin to look with deep interest upon our enterprise, and seem very generally disposed to give it countenance and support. Multitudes, we know, regard it as a work demanding for its execution the national exertion, and truly worthy of the public patronage.—*African Rep.*

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, on the 18th Jan. resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill, and spent several hours in maturing its details.

Same day in the House, Mr. Weems submitted the following resolution, which the House refused to consider!!

RESOLVED, That a Special Committee be appointed by this House to inquire into the expediency of noticing in some way the calls of such People of Colour as are known lawfully to hold, directly or indirectly from their parents, that right of property now in themselves, that was formerly the right of others, and who do now, or hereafter may, publish their desire to be assisted in emigrating to Africa the land of their ancestors; (where it may be) they are called by Him, who worketh not as man worketh, to go and civilize the heathen, by diffusing light and life among them, preaching the everlasting word, and baptizing in his name; and at the same time be found thereby relieving the minds of some, and the pecuniary interests of others in this community, from great distress and oppression, real or ideal; and to report how far it may be consistent with the Constitution, and the constant usage under it, to appropriate funds to aid in so great an object, by allowing so much per head to captains of merchant vessels as passage money, or by allowing such public armed vessels as are now sent under existing laws of the U. S. to the coast of Africa, to prevent American citizens engaging in a nefarious Slave Trade, now declared by statute to be piracy, to take out and transport at each trip, such numbers as may be deemed proper and convenient, guarding each and all cases against frauds and impositions, by requiring all that are to be taken out of the limits of the United States first to produce a certificate of their right as freemen, to emigrate, to be signed by the Secretary of State, if most safe, or by some other public servant of the General or State Goverment, so as to enable them lawfully, and without injury to any one, to follow the example of our own forefathers, who (when, like the free people of color now in America) found it impossible to obtain, or perhaps to entertain the slightest hopes of ever obtaining any thing like equal rights preferred emigrating to the savage wilds of the West; but now the free States of America—the paradise of this lower world.

In both Houses on Monday, reports, substantially the same, were made for regulating trade and intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies. They prohibit the admission of any vessels into the ports of the United States, after the 30th day of September next, from the Colonies and possessions of Great Britain, including them all by name except Upper Canada; with a provision for the suspension of the act, if the President shall receive satisfactory evidence that the ports in the British Colonies and possessions are open to the admission of vessels of the United States, paying no higher or other duties than those levied on British vessels, and that our vessels are permitted to export therefrom the same produce, and on the same terms, as British vessels. *N. Y. Obs.*

RELIEF OF THE ALEXANDRIA SUFFERERS

The bill, appropriating 20,000 dolls. from the National Treasury, to this object, has passed both Houses of Congress. Immediately after it had passed the Senate, on Tuesday, it was enrolled, signed by the presiding Officers of the two Houses, submitted to the President of the United States and received his signature, sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a draft forthwith transmitted to the Mayor of Alexandria. Such promptitude is commendable, and gives to the act itself a value, which delay would have greatly diminished.

A subscription of 700 dolls. has been raised by Members of Congress, individually, and the amount forwarded to the Mayor of Alexandria.

The Corporation of Washington has made a donation of 1000 dolls., and that of Georgetown, 500 dolls., for the same beneficent purpose.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of Washington, on Tuesday, voted to the same object, 300 dolls.

Private donations from citizens of Washington and Georgetown, have been forwarded to a considerable amount.

The extent of the destruction, we are happy to learn, was not so great as was at first estimated. A committee appointed to estimate the amount of property destroyed, both real and personal, has fixed it at 107,000 dolls. *Columbian Star.*

MORE EMANCIPATION.—Mr. William Fletcher, of Perquimans N. C. was lost in the schooner Perquimans at sea, recently. His will has just been opened, which provides that his slaves, 12 in number, shall, after the ensuing year, be emancipated; during which time they are to be hired out, for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of sending them to Hayti or Liberia, whichever they may choose;

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM AT DANVILLE KY.

The National Intelligencer of Jan 25 says. "A bill yesterday passed both branches of Congress, authorizing the Trustees of the Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb in the State of KENTUCKY to re-locate, in sections, so much of their location as may be taken by the law granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers of Florida.

This act will, we understand, have the effect to save to the institution some thousands of dollars, and we are glad of it. We are glad of any thing that disburses money from the treasury in the Interior States, because every thing of the sort tends to equalize the burthens and benefits of the Government—an operation which we deem of the utmost consequence to the durability of our admirable institutions."

INDIANS.

We are sorry to hear, from Georgia, that there is more trouble on the frontiers. The Surveyors of the state of Georgia, in attempting to run off the lines of the land Westward of the New Treaty Line, and East of the Georgia Commissioners' Line, have been stopped in their course by a deputation of Indian Chiefs, from the Little Prince. The Indians, it is said, exhibited to the Surveyors a plot of that section of country, with the New Treaty Lines marked thereon, and protested against the right of Georgia to cross it, for the purpose of surveying the territory, which they maintain, yet belonged to the Indians. We hope the Indians will be satisfied with protesting. *Nat. Int.*

THE INDIAN HOSTILITY IN FLORIDA.

The Macon (Georgia) Messenger, of the 9th ult. furnishes the following satisfactory information:

THE INDIAN WAR.—We have heard by a private and respectable source that a gentleman direct from Florida had met the Georgia troop within about 40 miles of Tallahassee. The disturbances in that quarter have been quelled by the vigilance and activity of the forces in Florida, in apprehending the Indians who had lately committed the murders and depredations. Col. Everard Hamilton, who commands the Georgia Cavalry, proceeded to Tallahassee, where he would have an opportunity and from whence he would make an official return of the expedition, &c., to head quarters.—Thus, we believe, has terminated the war.

Revolution—War—The news from Texas received yesterday, confirms the *report* previously received, of a revolution in the Province of Texas. The abolition of slavery in the Province appears to be one of the principal causes of revolt.—*Nashville Rep*

NATCITOCHES, Jan. 2

By a gentleman just from Nacogdoches, we learn that 200 Indians, principally Cherokees, joined the Independent Republicans on Friday last at Nacogdoches.

We likewise understand that the new Republic has been christened the "*Republic of Fredonia*," and their Flag as we mentioned last week, consisted of a stripe of red and white being emblematic of Union between the Red and White men, and all in favour of the new born infant had mounted red and white cockades, as an indication of favouring the Union.

We have also received an address from the Committe of Correspondence of the Republican Army at Nacogdoches, which from want of time we cannot publish in this day's paper, but shall insert in our next, and a Treaty entered into between the Nacogdoches Independents and the Chiefs of twenty-three Tribes of Indians.

We are in hopes of being able by the time of our next publication, to give some of the particulars of the causes of this revolution. As for the Article of Slavery, which has heretofore created considerable excitement, and the pretended cause of the Revolution, we understand has passed and provides in the 13th Article of the Constitution of the State of Coahuela and Texas, that Slavery shall be abolished—a further provision provides the manner by which slave holders shall be indemnified, which is, if the slaves can pay their masters the first cost with lawful interest, and all the expenses they have incurred, they are to be free. Those unable to purchase their freedom on these terms are to remain in slavery during life, but those born after the promulgation of the Constitution are to be free.

There are different reports in circulation relative to Col Austin's Colony—some say it will readily join, while others contradict the assertion. We presume however the Empressado, will keep clear—many no doubt within his jurisdiction will join in the campaign fitted out to besiege St. Antonio, where there is 400 regular troops of the 9th regiment, well armed and a large quantity of Artillery and Military stores. If the "Fredonians," should get to St. Antonio, before they have time to reunite from the adjacent Posts, (the nearest of which is 300 miles) they may probably take St. Antonio. How long they can retain possession, is a Query

A National congress is to assemble at Nacogdoches on the first Monday in February, to form a Constitution and appoint Executive Officers. The following gentlemen have been elected: Col. H. Edwards B. Edwards, Esqr H. B. Mayo, Esqr Col. Legon, Mr. Thompson, J. Sprowl, Esq. and Doct. J. A. Huber.

MONSTERS OF THE SEA.

The following statement is communicated to the editor of this paper, by an acquaintance, who will vouch for its authentieity

Extract from the Journal of the supercargo of a vessel recently returned from the East Indies.

On our voyage out, in lat. 40 S. long. about 20, East, we were surrounded for several hours by a number of Sea Monsters, of a description which neither the captain, (who had been to sea for twenty years, and 7 or 8 voyages to India,) nor any one on board was acquainted with, or had ever seen.

They were a species of serpent, and carried their heads three or four feet out of water; their bodies appeared of an irregular shape, resembling a sunken rock, and were covered with barnacles; their tails were forked like a fish's, and very large. We had a very distinct view of two of them, which approached us from a direction abeam of us, and without apparently taking scarcely any notice of us passed close under our bowsprit; and to avoid running on them, we were obliged to keep the vessel off being fearful of injuring her copper. They appeared to be 30 or 40 feet in length, and at times moved through the water with great celerity. Some of them at a short distance off, exactly resembled the representation, and their appearance generally was similar to that I have seen of the Sea Serpent, which appeared on our coast some time since. There were 8 or 10 of them, and they continued around us, from noon, when they were first seen, until dark."

N Y Evening Post.

CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.

A bottle, says the Barbadoes Globe of Oct. 9th, was picked up on Saturday last, the 30th September, at Batsheba, (a bathing place to windward of this island) by a gentleman who was bathing there, who, on breaking it, found the melancholy account of the fate of the ship Kent, contained in a folded paper, written with pencil, but scarcely legible: "The ship Kent, Indiaman, is on fire; Elizabeth, Joanna and myself, commit our spirits into the hands of our blessed Redeemer; his grace enervates us (enables we suppose must be meant) to be quite composed on the awful prospect of entering into an eternity

J. W. R. M'GREGOR."

"15th March, 1825. (in a cypher.)
Bay of Biscay."

On the back is endorsed—"John Macgregor, Esq. Coml. Bank Edinburgh." We sincerely sympathize with the friends of the unfortunate sufferers; and we have preserved the original MS. in case they should wish to be in possession of it.

DREADFUL SNOW STORM.

The Caledonian Mercury gives an account of the most awfully destructive storm of wind and snow that ever devastated the highlands of Perth and Inverseness, (in Scotland.) The loss of human life is deplorable. It being on a market day and the night succeeding, numbers of poor people from the country perished. Eleven bodies had been dug out of the snow. In some parts of the highlands the snow is drifted to the depth of 100 feet. The Caledonian Stage, between Perth and Inverness, lay buried in snow. In Perth, and the low country adjacent, there was less snow, but the cold was intense, and the wind blew a hurricane. Immense numbers of sheep had perished; and those which still survived, must soon perish for want of sustenance. The loss of shipping on the coast of Scotland was great; in one vessel twenty persons were lost, and in another, the captain and four men.—The melancholy detail of these disasters fills more than a column of a Liverpool paper.

RICHMOND, Ky. Feb. 2.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.

Jonathan Brooks of this county was murdered by a negro man of his on the 30th ult. The wretch, it is said killed master with a handspike then placed logs and brush on him and burnt him entirely up, except a few bones. The negro is confined in Jail.—*Chronicle.*

EARTHQUAKE.—The Saratoga Sentinel states that an earthquake was felt in that village and in the neighboring towns of Corinth and Greenfield, on the evening of the 7th ult. The ground was deeply covered with snow, and the noise, which continued for one or two minutes, resembled that of a heavily laden waggon over frozen ground. At Whitehall, also, an earthquake was felt at the same time. The trembling of the earth was so great as to shake the buildings and jar the crockery and glass ware in the houses.

To take out grease spots from a carpet or other woolen cloths—Dissolve a piece of *Pearl-ash* of the size of a pea, in half a teacup of warm water; or a piece of twice the size in a full tea cup. Pour some of this solution on the grease-spot, and continue to rub it hard with a clean brush or woolen cloth until it is nearly dry, and your carpet or garment will be as clean as ever. I have tried it repeatedly, and found it effectual.

LUTHER ON GENESIS.

Martin Luther's *Commentary on Genesis*, (the result of ten years labour,) has never yet appeared in an English dress. It is mentioned that a translation of it, by the Rev. H. COLE of Cambridge, is now in progress. Singularly enough, Luther predicted, when he commenced the commentary, that its completion would terminate his worldly career.—In his introductory lecture [1535] he said, "to this commentary I shall devote the remainder of my days; and my life and commentary will end together." He thus [in 1545] concluded the last lecture: "Thus end I my exposition of the Book of Genesis. God grant that others may expound it better than I have done. I can proceed no farther; my strength faileth me. Pray God for me, that I may have a quiet and peaceable departure out of this world." Luther died three months afterwards.—*Vermont Chron.*

LAW.—To seek redress of grievances by having recourse to the law is too aptly compared to sheep running for shelter to a bramble bush.

MARRIED,

In Mercer on the 25th ult. JOHN T. WOATHINGTON, Esq. to Miss ANN, daughter of Col. Gabriel Slaughter.

In Fayette county, on the 30th ult. Mr. WILLIAM KISE, to Mrs. HARRIET STOUT.

DIED,

At the house of Maj. John Tilford in Lexington, on the 8th inst. Mr CHARLES SHARP.

On the same day, in Lexington, Dr. CHARLES ORR, a Medical Student from South Carolina.

From the N. Y. Observer.

RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY.

In continuation of the brief survey we proposed to take of the events of the past year, we come next to speak of that noble institution, the American Bible Society. And in doing this, we are happy to state, that both the receipts into the treasury, and the issues from the Depository, continue to be gradually on the increase. The amount of receipts during the eight months since the date of the last Report, is $36,071 53: of which $11,469 72, have been in donations, and $24 601 71, in payment for Bibles and Testaments. The issues of Bibles during the same period, have amounted to 23,046; and of Testaments, 22,836. Making a total of 45,782. Supposing the ratio of issues to continue the same during the remaining four months of the Society's year, the whole number of Bibles and Testaments will be 68,673; while those of the previous year were 67 134. And supposing the same ratio of receipts, the whole amount during the year will be $54,109 29; while that of the previous year was $51,339 94. During the last eight months 30 new Auxiliaries have been recognized by the Society, making the whole number FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SIX. The whole number of Bibles and Testaments issued from the Depository since the formation of the Society in 1816, IS FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FIVE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY NINE. Who can tell how many desponding souls have been comforted by these messengers of mercy; how many sinners have been reclaimed from the error of their ways: how many songs of salvation have already been sung in glory!

The cause of injured Africa is taking a stronger hold on the sympathies and charities of the people, with each succeeding year. Many a benevolent eye is directed to the movements of the American Colonization Society, with the deepest interest. And although it is hoping too much, to expect the entire abolition of Slavery, throughout the land, by the direct efforts of this institution, yet it is impossible to say, that its *indirect* and *ultimate* effects may not be of this gigantic character. Public opinion in this country is the lever which moves every thing; and by operating upon this, as the Colonization Society is doing, the most efficient method is adopted, of accomplishing the grand design which is in view, and will never be lost sight of, by thousands of American citizens. Already are there established, in different parts of the land, *more than a hundred Anti Slavery Societies*, SEVENTY THREE OF WHICH ARE LOCATED IN SLAVE-HOLDING STATES. Within about a year past the Friends' Yearly Meeting in North Carolina have removed to more favourable climes, not less than 300 people of color, and are making arrangements for still further and larger removals. In the month of January last, 34 colored emigrants sailed from Boston for Liberia, under the patronage of the American Colonization Society; and in February, 154 from Norfolk, Va. for the same destination. Another expedition is fitting out at Baltimore, and will sail in a few days. The population of this flourishing Colony is now 500 or 600. In the latter part of 1825, two churches were built by the colonists; and in the spring of 1826, a Missionary Society was formed. Five or six schools are in operation; in which not only the children of emigrants are instructed, but also 60 children of natives. An earnest desire has been expressed by all the Leeward Tribes except one, that schools may be immediately established among them, for the instruction of their children. More than one hundred and fifty Africans, who had been seized for transportation as slaves, have been rescued by the colonists; and by the same instrumentality, in connection with that of the British Colony at Sierra Leone, the Slave Trade has been banished, almost entirely, from a line of coast three hundred miles in extent: with the help of a printing press which was carried out by the expedition from Boston, a newspaper was commenced in the Colony on the 15th of February last; but in consequence of the untimely death of Mr. Force, the printer, only one or two numbers were issued. In the death of this young man, and of Rev. Messrs. Sessions and Holton, who accompanied the expedition, one as Agent of the Society, and the other as a Missionary, and of 15 out of the 34 emigrants composing it, the Colony has suffered a severe loss. The fate of these men, we believe, has convinced the friends of African Colonization, that in future, the emigrants must be gathered from the Middle and Southern States.

The interests of the Jews are not forgotten: yet we regret to say, that so far as respects the American Society for meliorating their condition, almost nothing has been done the past year. While a part of the Board of Managers are in favor of the *colonizing* system, and would adopt measures accordingly, the other part maintain that all the habits and inclinations of Jews are averse to such a course of life; that the scheme is chimerical, and would only be attended with a waste of funds. Instead of this, they would have the Society direct its attention to the *support of Missionaries among the Jews*, in the countries where they are now located.

In the month of January last, an institution was established in this city, entitled the American Seaman's Friend Society. The objects contemplated by its Constitution are excellent, and worthy of encouragement from every friend of religion, and every lover of his country. And if the good it has accomplished thus far, is less than was anticipated by any, it is because there has been too little interest and effort in its behalf on the part of the Christian community.

The union of the United Foreign Missionary Society with the American Board, which was consummated in the early part of last summer, has received the cordial approbation of nearly, if not quite, all concerned. In consequence of this arrangement, four stations among the Osages, three among the Indians in New York, one at Mackinaw in Michigan Ter. and if necessary, one on the Maumee river in Ohio, and one in Hayti among the coloured emigrants from the United States, have been transferred to the Board. These, with two others at Bombay, six in Ceylon, seven among the Cherokees, nine among the Choctaws, one among the Cherokees-of-the-Arkansas, six at the Sandwich Islands, one at Malta, and one at Beyroot, in Syria, make a total of forty-three stations, under the care of a Society whose first mission was established in 1813. The whole number of missionaries and assistants is 201, viz male missionaries and assistants from the United States, 89; female assistants, including the wives of the missionaries, 92; native preachers, 2; other native assistants, 18. The whole number of churches organized at the stations is 25; containing an aggregate of more than 200 members. Whole number of schools, about 200; in which are instructed not less than 20,000 scholars; and in general such books are made use of, as are fitted to instil into their minds the first principles and duties of Christianity.

It has been remarked of the missions under the Board, as indeed is true of most other missions, that their prosperity has been, not merely in proportion to the length of their continuance, but in a far greater ratio. "The last year's intelligence," says the Executive of the Board, "was more interesting than that of any previous year, and the last three years embrace more proofs of successful operation than did the twelve which preceded."

If we look to Bombay, we behold 1,750 children under instruction—the New Testament translated with great care into the language of 12,000,000 inhabitants—100,000 Christian books in circulation—and a general impression prevailing, that idolatry must ere long give way to the religion of Jesus.

In Ceylon we find a church of 90 native members—nearly 3000 natives in the schools—a High School containing 53 students, 22 of whom are exemplary professors of religion—female education fast gaining ground—and *caste* in many cases falling into neglect.

In Syria, we hear of a spirit of inquiry awakened, "such as has not been witnessed for more than 1000 years!" We see the Arab convert enduring persecution, torture, and perhaps death, for his religion, without renouncing it; and venerable patriarchs repairing to the missionaries for instruction with the temper of little children.

If we look to the Sandwich Islands, we behold 20,000 people under instruction, 12,000 of whom are able to read the Scriptures—10 or 12 churches built by the natives for the worship of Jehovah, some of which are attended by 4000 people—9 principal chiefs, and many of the common people, professing their faith in Christ—2000 families where morning and evening devotions are offered—revivals of religion or their fruits, in two or three places on the Islands—intoxication, theft, and every vice, retiring before the influence of true religion. By the press attached to this Mission, and those at Malta and Bombay, it is estimated that in a little more than a year past, THREE MILLIONS AND A HALF of pages have been printed, and sent forth or prepared for circulation, rich with the blessings of the Gospel.

Among the Indians of our own country, particularly the Cherokees, are many precious fruits of Missionary labor; many individuals who are following the departed Catharine Brown in her example of piety, and without doubt will receive the same reward.

We must not forget to mention here—we cannot forget it—the death of GORDON HALL, at Bombay, on the 20th of March last, and of Mr. FISK, at Beyroot, on the 23d of October preceding. They were burning and shining lights; and though the places made vacant by their decease, cannot soon be supplied, it is consoling to reflect, that two able missionaries, Messrs. Brewer & Gridley, have recently sailed for Jerusalem, the principal scene of Mr. Fisk's labors, and that the Rev. Cyrus Stone, and probably one or two other missionaries, will take their departure in the ensuing spring for Bombay.

The view we have taking of the operations of the Board, is but a glance: it reveals but a glimpse of its animating prospects. Already

1000 Missionary Associations are pouring their offerings into its treasury, through 45 Auxiliaries; and every day adds strength to the cause. Yet we trust it will never be forgotten, that this work is to be accomplished, "not by might, nor by power," but by the spirit of God.

FURTHER CONCERNING THE IDOL SHEEB.

In the Observer of Dec. 16th, we mentioned the interesting fact, that a celebrated Idol called Sheeb was pulled down at Rammakalchoke, about eight miles from Kidderpore, Bengal, on the 20th of March last. We now learn from a statement in the London Evangelical Magazine for December, that seven days afterwards this huge stone image was brought to Kidderpore by its owners, and presented to the missionaries. "Never," says the latter, "did our most sanguine expectations allow us to anticipate that we should live to behold this obscene Idol, in any instance, abolished before our eyes. This is the first that has occured in Bengal: and it is important to add, that the rooting out of this Idol from its dwelling place by the hands of its owners, and consigning it to destruction, has proceeded from the principles of the Gospel."

How these principles were brought to act on the minds of men who not a year previous were entirely unknown to the missionaries, and slaves to the most cruel idolatry, will be seen in the sequel. A bungalow which had been built at Rammakalchoke, by the benevolence of a lady, was opened on the 27th of January last, for the worship of Jehovah; and this appears to have been the first movement of the missionaries, in behalf of the degraded inhabitants of that village. In the beginning of February, a *school* was commenced for native children; which in a few days contained upwards of 60 scholars! By these means the light of truth was made to shine upon the minds of several of the villagers, among whom were the owners of the Idol Sheeb, and of the temple which he inhabited. The consequence was, that *in less than three months* from the time the Gospel was first proclaimed at Rammakalchoke, Sheeb fell into contempt in the view of his possessors, and was pulled down from the place he had occupied

The 4th of March was set apart by the missionaries at Kidderpore as a day of Thanksgiving for this gracious manifestation of God's goodness towards them. At the close of their praises, they sat down at the Table of their common Lord, together with eleven natives, who, they trust, have experienced the power of religion in their hearts. They found it a time of refreshing from on high. *Ib.*

LATEST FROM BEYROOT.

It is mentioned by Mr. Goodell, under date of 19th March, as published in the Missionary Herald, that during the previous year they had distributed more than 100 of their sacred books, and sold 379 for 118 dollars; the greater part of which were Hebrew and Armenian. He then adds,— *Ib.*

"The number of those who read the Scriptures with us every evening and every Sabbath, gradually increases. Among those on the Sabbath, are found Armenians, Greeks, Greek Catholics, Maronites, Jews, and occasionally a Syrian, a Mussulman, or a Latin. Those of us who read with them, are from England, America, and Germany. Our assembly is literally of "many kindred and tongues." We are always able, when necessary, to have reading and conversation in ten or twelve different languages, exclusive of several dialects.

Several respectable individuals said to me to-day, "So much inquiry on the subject of religion has probably not been known before in this country, for more than a thousand years." The priests are filled with wrath, and pour forth their threats, and their curses, in torrents. But their violent dealings, though they doubtless deter many from coming to us, and although they are grievous for the poor sufferers, yet awaken so much the greater curiosity in the public mind, to know "what this new doctrine is." Many do not hesitate to condemn the Patriarch's treatment of Asaad Shediak, and seem hardly to have expected that their spiritual guides would go so far in the work of destroying men's lives.

We leave all events with the Great Head of the Church, knowing full well that the experience of his people has been in all ages, as in Egypt, "the more they were afflicted the more they multiplied and grew."

In a postscript to the same letter Mr. Goodell says, "It is very common for people here to change their religion, i. e. to become Greek, or Greek Catholic, or Maronite, or Latin, &c. and nothing is thought of it; —but to become truly *honest, serious, conscientious Christians, to take the word of God as the only rule of faith and practice, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly in the world;* this, it is to be feared, has not been known here before for many centuries, and it awakens all the malice and rage of minds, that are "enmity against God."

July 26.—So much is now transpiring every day in regard to religion, as to keep us in a high state of expectation. Scarcely a day passes, in which we can be said to have quiet, unagitated minds. Another Armenian priest has come a long journey to see us and to join us, so that I see not but that we are like to become a *kingdom of Priests and Archbishops*

The Greek Catholic Bishop sent his deacon four times, recently, to converse with an individual at Saide, whom he suspected of embracing our faith; but the individual used such unanswerable arguments with the deacon, as to bring him over to the same views. O that the work of regeneration might keep pace with the excitement! Asaad Shediak—it is now a week since we have dared to pray for him with any degree of confidence, that he was living. Though, if he be still alive, we have much hope of his being restored to us immediately; as the Patriarch confesses himself wearied out in attempting to reclaim him, saying he becomes more a heretic every day.

The Patriarch wrote to the brothers of Asaad to come and take him; for he was almost dead from his bonds and stripes, *and he could not bring him back to the Catholic faith.*

REVIVAL IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Narrative of the State of Religion within the bounds of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, contains the following account of the late revival in the city of Charleston. *N Y. Obs.*

In the course of the last winter the Lord was pleased in infinite mercy to visit the churches under our care in the city of Charleston, with the special influences of his Spirit, and the good effects, on both ministers and private Christians, were soon visible. The pastors were excited to greater diligence and faithfulness in their work. They had frequent meetings together for mutual counsel and prayer: and they found these meetings eminently useful, not only in uniting their hearts to each other, but also in strengthening and encouraging them in their Master's service. Many private Christians also were roused to more fervent prayer and more active zeal in the cause of Christ. Meetings for prayer and religious instruction were multiplied and crowded. As the blessed fruits of this work, a goodly number were hopefully converted to God, and are now among the most active members of the churches. In the midst of this religious excitement, the churches united in a season of special prayer for the more copious out pouring of the Holy Spirit. A day was set apart for this purpose, and a more solemn and interesting day has scarcely ever been witnessed in that city. The Lord was evidently present with his people, and a new impulse was given to his work.

In this work, both the churches in the city under the care of the Synod —the Second and Third Presbyterian churches, were permitted to share. The Circular Church also, not connected with this body, but whose pastor is a member of the Synod, was equally a partaker in this precious blessing. The First Presbyterian church, within a few months past, has also received a considerable number of new members.—*Charleston Obs.*

REVIVALS IN GEOEGIA.

In the Presbytery of Hopewell, within the past year, 7 churches, respectable in numbers and character, have been organized in as many counties where our denomination was almost unknown before, or at least regarded with prejudice. Of the members composing these newly organized churches, a great part have been admitted on a public profession of their faith, having been awakened and brought to a knowledge of the truth and themselves, since the commencement of the current year. This has been particularly the case with regard to those established at Milledgeville, Macon, and in the county of Butts. The church of Bethany, in the county of Greene, one of the oldest within the bounds of this Presbytery, has experienced a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and a goodly number, it is believed, have passed from death to life. New-Hope, in Madison county, which for many years past has been vacant and languishing, has of late experienced a blessing from on High. At Danielsville also, there is an unusual attention to the word, and other means of grace. Several churches in Gwinnett, and the adjoining counties, have received the special favor of their King and their Head. Though their origin is recent, yet in numbers, in spirit and in priviliges, they equal, and in many instances exceed, many of our oldest and most respectable churches.—*Ib.*

A religious news-paper, has commenced at Charleston, S. C. under the title of "Charleston Observer," edited by the Rev. B. Gildersleeve. Price $3 in advance, or $3 50 if paid after three months.

Mr. Burder author of "Village Sermons," has prepared a series of *Cottage Sermons*, which are printed by the Tract Society, and sold for distribution, for one farthing each.

POETRY.

THE ADVANTAGES OF EARLY RELIGION.

Happy the child whose early years
Receive instruction well,
Who hates the sinner's path, and fears
The road which leads to hell.

When we devote our youth to God,
'Tis pleasing in his eyes;
A flower, when offered in the bud,
Is no vain sacrifice.

'Tis easier work if we begin
To serve the Lord betimes;
While sinners who grow old in sin,
Are hardened in their crimes.

'Twill save us from a thousand snares,
To mind religion young;
Grace will preserve our following years,
And make our virtue strong.

To thee, Almighty God, to thee
Our childhood we resign;
'Twill please us to look back and see,
That all our lives were thine.

Let the sweet work of prayer and praise
Employ my youngest breath;
Thus I'm prepared for longer days,
Or fit for early death. WATTS.

MEMOIR

OF THE LIFE OF

MISS CAROLINE E. SMELT.

[*Continued*]

She returned home from the country late in October, her health being considerably improved, yet still rather feeble. The church which she had usually attended was still destitute of a pastor. She was soon surrounded by her gay young friends and an extensive acquaintance; but she seemed resolved not to be allured into what she then considered to be criminal amusements, and took a decided stand against them. Within a few weeks after her return, the Rev. Mr. J. again visited Augusta, and was prevailed on to tarry there six or eight months. Caroline now regularly attended on his ministry, and appeared to grow in the knowledge and love of evangelical truth. Doctor Smelt's family were frequently favoured with the social visits of their pastor, and a pleasing hope was once more entertained by Mrs. Smelt, that her Caroline would soon make a profession of her faith in Christ. She could seldom prevail on her daughter to converse freely about herself. Whenever this subject was touched upon, which lay nearest to her heart, tears would begin to flow without one word accompanying them.

In the course of the winter Miss Caroline engaged in a Scripture-class, composed of young ladies, for the improvement of their knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. This institution was projected and patronized by Mr. J., and was of incalculable advantage to Miss Caroline. During the winter she resisted every invitation and solicitation to attend the dancing assemblies, except *one*; and but once did she attend the theatre. On her return home from the ball she informed her mother that she had made a solemn resolution never to attend another. This she carefully kept, and never did attend another ball, though she frequently engaged in private parties, but seldom, if ever, with her own consent.

About this time Mrs. Smelt felt unusually exercised about the eternal welfare of her daughter, and frequently retired with her to hold secret prayer. She felt oppressed with apprehensions for the life of her child, and to many of her friends expressed a fear that she should lose her soon. To one she said, "I fear that the worm is already at the root of my gourd; I feel an awful presentiment that my Caroline will descend to an early tomb." To another she said, "O that my child were but right in the sight of the Lord, I should then feel more comfortable, and less reluctant to part with her." To a pious friend she frequently mentioned her apprehensions, and entreated him to lay her case before the Lord. She saw that Caroline was serious, that she had very correct views of religion; was remarkably tender, and read the Scriptures. She had also good reason to believe that she was attentive to secret devotion. She listened attentively to pious instructions, while the tears would flow down her cheeks; but she never could draw her out in conversation, so as to obtain a knowledge of her views, as it respected herself, nor could any of her pious friends succeed any better.

She was asked several times by her mother, why she observed so much reserve on this all important subject, and could be so communicative on any other? She once replied, "My dear mamma I have no confidence in myself; I hope to do that which is right when I shall have more experience. I desire to belong to the little flock, but I am too unstable." On another occasion she said to her mother, "I was very much impressed under the discourse of Mr. J. last Sabbath, and thought that he was preaching to me exclusively. I felt very solemn, and made a number of good resolutions, and hoped I should be enabled to keep them. I thought that I would, and determined to begin that day. But alas! I had scarcely left the church when I was surrounded by a number of my gay young friends, several of whom walked home with me, and introduced a great deal of small light chat; and before I reached home I found all the solemnity occasioned by the sermon so nearly effaced, that scarcely an impression was left. I feel very guilty as it is, but if I were a professing Christian, what dishonour should I bring on the church?"

The winter and spring passed away without any very remarkable occurrence. One circumstance, however, seems worthy of notice, as it was referred to afterwards. Some time late in that winter Mr. J. accompanied by a minister of the Gospel who was a stranger, came to Doctor Smelt's house, in order to spend the evening with the family. In the course of the conversation Mrs. Smelt mentioned some of the difficulties which she had experienced when she was about to be made a subject of the new birth. Caroline had often heard of those difficulties before, and always discovered much sensibility on such occasions; but this evening she appeared unusually impressed, insomuch, that she took no part in the conversation afterwards. Mr. J. observing that she was dejected, approached her seat, and with affectionate solicitude said to her, "Miss Caroline, you must not be discouraged at what your mamma has stated; the Lord, I hope, will draw you by the cords of love. Very few experience as severe exercises of mind as she did." He then put into her hand a small religious tract, which she read before she retired to rest, and which appeared to comfort her, though she said nothing. Doctor Smelt being on a visit to a sick lady in the country, and Caroline intending that night to sleep with her mother, the latter considered it a good opportunity to converse freely with her daughter on the necessity of obtaining a saving interest in Christ. Caroline wept; they went to prayer; she sobbed aloud, but still said nothing. After retiring to bed neither of them could sleep until a very late hour.

From this period Mrs. Smelt discovered a great change in her child. She was often pensive; attached herself more closely to her mother than before, and appeared more disgusted with the world than ever; more anxious for religious instruction, and more zealous in the performance of every duty.

Her birth-day arrived; she was sixteen years old. Mr. J. called in on that day to visit the family. Before leaving the house he engaged in prayer, and particularly in behalf of Miss Caroline. She was much agitated, but still observed her usual taciturnity. Twelve months afterwards, precisely at the same hour of the day, he was engaged in preaching her funeral sermon!

A few months before this Doctor Smelt and his family had changed their residence, in order that their dwelling house might undergo some repairs. Miss Caroline began to express her anxiety to return to the house in which she was born. She said she was attached to every part of it, but particularly to one room; she longed to occupy that. Hearing her frequently express a desire to see the house finished, that they might return to it, her mother one day said to her. "What has become of your patience, my child? The work can not go on faster than it does." She replied, "O mamma, I wish to take possession of my own little room; it is so sweetly adapted to study and contemplation; and then I shall be on the same story with you and papa, and we can so conveniently visit each other's apartments; for I want always to be near you."

In a short time she was gratified, and took possession of this favourite apartment. Her health was better than usual; indeed her parents considered her perfectly well, and all things appeared to go on prosperously for a few weeks.

It was now the month of July, the sickly season approaching fast, and Mr. J., their pastor, about to set out for the North, to visit his relations and recruit his own health. These united considerations contributed to depress the mind of Mrs. Smelt. She was still impressed with a presentiment that some great trouble awaited her in a short time; and she could not banish the apprehension from her mind, that *the loss of her only living child* would be that trouble. The prospect of such an event was so distressing that she mentioned her uneasiness to several friends, and to Mr. J. in particular, and became more than ever engaged for the eternal welfare of her daughter.

Mr. J. called to take leave of the family before his departure. After he left the house Mrs. Smelt retired and left Caroline in the room by herself. On her mother's return she was found sitting in the same spot where she had been left, still holding a book in her hand, which she had just received as a parting gift from her pastor. She appeared much dejected. Her mother seated herself by her, and entered into a detail of the advantages that might result from their acquaintance with Mr. J. if they followed his counsels, and improved them as they ought. Caroline then expressed her deep regret that the church would again be shut up, and wished that Mr. J. could have been prevailed on to stay the year out, for she was very sure he could not be more wanted any where else. (*To be continued.*)

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